

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь

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"Гомельский государственный университет
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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ЗАДАНИЯ К КОНТРОЛЬНЫМ РАБОТАМ**

*для слушателей подготовительного отделения языковых
специальностей дневной формы обучения*

Гомель 2007

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Рекомендовано к изданию на заседании научно-методического совета учреждения образования “Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины” 2007 года, протокол №

Задания к контрольным работам составлены в соответствии с программой вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в учреждения, обеспечивающие получение высшего образования в Республике Беларусь, утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь в 2007 году

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1	5
ВАРИАНТ 1	5
ВАРИАНТ 2	9
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2	13
ВАРИАНТ 1	13
ВАРИАНТ 2	16
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3	19
ВАРИАНТ 1	19
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4	25
ВАРИАНТ 1	25
ВАРИАНТ 2	29
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 5	33
ВАРИАНТ 1	33
ВАРИАНТ 2	38
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 6	42
ВАРИАНТ 1	42
ВАРИАНТ 2	47
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 7	52
ВАРИАНТ 1	52
ВАРИАНТ 2	56
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 8	60
ВАРИАНТ 1	60
ВАРИАНТ 2	65
ЛИТЕРАТУРА	70

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Объективная оценка учебных достижений является важнейшим показателем качества образования. Этот показатель важен как для преподавателя, так и для подготавливаемого им слушателя, так как отражает то, как усвоены те или иные темы.

В последнее время объективная оценка учебных достижений по иностранным языкам осуществляется тестированием. Предлагаемые задания к контрольным работам предназначены для оценки уровня владения лексико-грамматическим материалом, а также для подготовки слушателей подготовительного отделения к прохождению централизованного тестирования по английскому языку.

Лексико-грамматический материал разбит на 8 контрольных работ в двух вариантах. Контрольная работа № 1 охватывает темы «Существительное. Местоимение», контрольная работа № 2 – «Артикль», контрольная работа № 3 – «Прилагательное. Наречие», контрольная работа № 4 – «Времена глагола. Залоги. Фразовые глаголы», контрольная работа № 5 – «Согласование времен. Косвенная речь», контрольная работа № 6 – «Условные предложения. Сослагательное наклонение. Модальные глаголы», контрольная работа № 7 – «Неличные формы глагола. Инфинитив. Герундий. Причастие», контрольная работа № 8 является итоговой и включает задания по всему пройденному материалу, а также задания по словообразованию и на исправление ошибок.

В основу разработки предлагаемых заданий положена программа вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в учреждения, обеспечивающие получение высшего образования в Республике Беларусь, утвержденная Министерством образования в 2005 году.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Translate the words in brackets

1. He discovered many interesting (явлений) in this field.
2. (Гуси) saved Rome.
3. At the Hermitage there are hundreds of wonderful (часов).
4. When she put on her (очки) we could hardly recognize her.
5. These (лестница) are made of marble.
6. This lot of (товара) was two weeks delayed.
7. There is no information about it in my (данных) base.
8. The dentist had to pull out two (зуба).

II. Choose the right ending (a, b, c, d) changing the number of the noun

a) -s; b) -es; c) -ies; d) -ves

1. cargo
2. photo
3. key
4. factory
5. badge
6. leaf
7. match
8. army
9. housewife
10. language
11. cliff
12. beauty

III. Find the odd word in the chain of the nouns

1. trousers- spectacles- scales-news
2. advice- knowledge- contents- progress
3. phonetics- vacation- goods- information
4. criteria- datum- oases- radii
5. mice- men- goats- geese
6. police- work- weather- furniture
7. congress- team- government- equipment
8. water- potato- milk- bread
9. time- business- stone- bird
10. means- species- crossroads- wolves

IV. Paraphrase the following using the possessive case

1. the house of Mr. Smith
2. doll of the girls
3. coal deposits of the world
4. the influence of the sun
5. the mother of Kate and Mary
6. the children of my aunt Ann
7. the paintings by Picasso and Dali
8. a flat of my father- in- law
9. a cruise which lasts three weeks
10. work which takes two hours

V. Put the following nouns into the plural

1. language
2. crisis
3. fisherman
4. Negro
5. son-in-law
6. louse

7. craft
8. addendum
9. diagnosis
10. memorandum

VI. Use the word given at the end of each sentence (in capitals) to form a word that fits the blank

1. Could you hear the? (ANNOUNCE)
2. Her father is very ill, and she is the only (HEIR)
3. I have a that he is a spy. (SUSPECT)
4. You can find much news about famous in this magazine. (PERSONAL)
5. The to Jerusalem stopped when the war began. (PILGRIM)

VII. Complete these sentences using words a, b, c, d, or e
a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both

1. likes him here. He is a nice man.
2. house was dark. There was not a single lit window.
3. She usually works day long from morning till night.
4. has been taken away and everybody was dancing.
5. the things were neatly packed and labelled.
6. There were trees on sides of the road.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun

a) many; b) much; c) few; d) little; e) a few; f) a little

1. Tom has eaten so..... that he can't move.
2. I have so things to do that I don't know what to do first.
3. I'm very busy these days. I have very time for watching TV.
4. Can you describe the situation in words?
5. Do you know German? - Just I can read with a dictionary.
6. She was glad to see me because I was English and there were English people there.

IX. Put in the pronouns a, b, c, d, e

a) some; b) any; c) no; d) none; e) no one

1. urgent measures should be taken. I think a rescue team should be sent there.
2. is perfect, we all make mistakes.
3. Do you happen to have interesting books to read? – Yes, I have some.
4. You may take either knife. I see difference.
5. Shall I help you to salad? – Thank you.
6. We looked for a taxi, but there was around.
7. I think he has seen more that of us in a lifetime.
8. He knew English well and was in need of an interpreter.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Translate the words in brackets

1. Such (кризисы) may happen in any country.
2. Your (брюки) are short again, you grow too fast.
3. I forgot some (формулы) at the exam and couldn't solve the problem.
4. It's necessary to write the (содержание) of your term paper.
5. I usually buy my (одежду) in France or Italy.
6. To reduce the nuclear (вооружение) in our countries is very important.
7. The fence is very long. I wonder if there is a (ворота) in it.
8. These (быки) are very helpful in the village.

II. Choose the right ending (a, b, c, d) changing the number of the noun

a) -s; b) -es; c) -ies; d) -ves

1. wolf
2. toy
3. piano
4. supply
5. bench
6. life
7. snowball
8. butterfly
9. watch
10. month
11. roof
12. potato

III. Find the odd word in the chain of the nouns

1. thanks – barracks – congratulations – authorities
2. diagnoses – roofs – cattle – accommodation
3. premises – mechanics – darts – laughter
4. success – research – applause – path
5. journey – voyage – travel – walk
6. data – phenomenon – crisis – formula
7. news – maths – fruits – phonetics
8. riches – contents – tongs – goods
9. people – money – hair – fruit
10. sugar – love – sand – water

IV. Paraphrase the following using the possessive case

1. the works of Rembrandt
2. a toy of the baby
3. the atmosphere of the earth
4. the joys and grieves of life
5. the gun of the commander-in-chief
6. the speech of the Minister of Foreign Trade
7. the correspondent of *Herald Tribune*
8. the wives of Henry the Eighth
9. a distance of five kilometers
10. a semester of eight weeks

V. Put the following nouns into the plural

1. erratum
2. formula
3. kilo
4. cargo
5. safe
6. thief
7. pocket-knife

8. ox
9. custom-house
10. court martial

VI. Use the word given at the end of each sentence (in capitals) to form a word that fits the blank

1. to Law faculty is rather selective. (ADMIT)
2. He was a very nice boy in his (CHILD)
3. Their was much discussed in mass media. (MARRY)
4. Being a, she offered some drinks to her guests. (HOST)
5. I work for a department of research and (DEVELOP)

VII. Complete these sentences using words a, b, c, d, or e

a) all; b) the whole; c) everything; d) everybody; e) both

1. She believed that was watching her.
2. city is being reconstructed.
3. You and I, we know the truth.
4. He reads a lot and remembers the details.
5. How was the information collected?
6. I told you There is hardly anything to add.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun

a) many; b) much; c) few; d) little; e) a few; f) a little

1. I tried to keep it a secret. Very people know about it.
2. Leave the child alone. There is harm in it.

3. My sister spends so money on her clothes. It costs her husband a fortune.
4. Ann has had visitors lately. She looks tired.
5. Why don't you eat? Try of everything.
6. The station looked almost deserted. There were people waiting for the last train, a woman and three men.

IX. Put in the pronouns a, b, c, d, e

a) some; b) any; c) no; d) none; e) no one

1. I wanted to find some coffee but there was in the house.
2. He is here all day. You can find him time between nine and six.
3. You are expecting to call, are you?
4. Would you have more tea? – Thank you.
5. I see cucumbers in the salad; why haven't you added any?
6. There isn't milk left. Will you buy some?
7. Why are people so boring?
8. That's the only way out. There is other choice.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Put articles where necessary

I don't like ____ crowds when I am on ____ holiday. But once I went to ____ holiday camp on ____ Black Sea coast. There were lots of ____ children there. ____ holiday camps seem to be populated with ____ married couples who have ____ small children. They not only get ____ holiday from ____ work, but also from ____ children whom they bring along. Luckily we didn't have to sleep in ____ tents there.

II. Choose the correct article a, b, c

a) -; b) a/an; c) the

1. Harrison & Company was not enormous international firm.
2. He turned and walked away across sunlit grass.
3. There had been chill light in those blue eyes before he turned and went away.
4. It was going to take a long time to finish wall.
5. Sorry, if truth hurts.
6. From her window she had enthralling view of the city.
7. We come form different sides of track, and I prefer my side.
8. She heard sound of hooves and turned around.

III. Write what article (a, b, c, d) you would use for the italicized nouns in these situations

a) *a/an*; b) *-*; c) *the*; d) *some*

1. Слушай, Кэрри, иди и сделай себе *кофе*. Ты совсем без сил.
2. Она отнесла *чай* в гостиную.
3. Мне нравится *хлеб*, который Кит печет сам.
4. Принесите *воды*. Побольше!
5. Чем ты питаешься? *Апельсиновым соком*?
6. На десерт была шарлотка со *сливками*.
7. Они зашли в кафе и выпили по *виноградному соку*.
8. Он вел себя с *редкостной щедростью*, которой я не ожидал.

IV. Put the right article *a, b, c* for the italicized nouns.

a) *a/an*; b) *the*; c) *-*

1. She remembered *night* she had met him at a party in Paris.
2. I promised Sam I would be home to *dinner*.
3. There were no shadows at *dawn*.
4. He bought his haberdashery at *Charvet's* but his suits, shoes and hats in London.
5. It amused these rich ladies to be taken to bohemian bistros near *Hyde Park*.
6. He paid no attention to his lessons when at school, but worked hard when he went to *college*.
7. It is not *lunch* I would forget in a lifetime.
8. The house had none of the elegance of the old farm houses of *New England*.

V. Choose the correct form

a) *a/an*; b) *the*; c) –

1. I'm studying _____ French.
2. _____ Urals divide Asia and Europe.
3. We spent our holidays in _____ Caucasus.
4. If you are _____ Napoleon, you'll play _____ game of _____ power, if you're _____ Leonardo you'll play for _____ knowledge.
5. _____ "Queen Mary" was launched by Queen Mary in 1938.
6. The surface of _____ Mediterranean is never so blue as that of _____ Adriatic.

VI. Choose the correct variant *a, b, c, d*

1. I want two _____.
a) *dozen apple*; b) *dozens apple*; c) *dozens apples*; d) *dozen apples*
2. There were _____ at the stadium.
a) *thousand of fans*; b) *thousands of fans*; c) *thousands of fan*; d) *thousands' fans*
3. Passengers are requested to proceed to _____.
a) *gate three*; b) *the gate three*; c) *third gate*; d) *the gate third*
4. This ballet was written in _____ of the previous century.
a) *in twenties*; b) *in the twenties*; c) *in twenty*; d) *in the twentieth*
5. R. Burns died in his late _____.
a) *thirty*; b) *thirtieth*; c) *thirties*; d) *thirtys*

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Put articles where necessary

In _____ ordinary English town there is usually _____ High Street, which is _____ principal street of _____ many towns. It is usually lined with _____ shops. It is _____ place to visit but not to live in. Nowadays it is becoming more and more unlikely that _____ most Englishmen would like to live in _____ street. For some reason _____ the word 'street' has become unpopular. They prefer to live in _____ 'roads' rather than _____ streets.

II. Choose the correct article a, b, c

a) -; b) a/an; c) the

1. shadow of your smile when you're gone will colour all my dreams and light the dawn.
2. food was excellent if a little rich.
3. They wanted the changing light of London skyline through the window.
4. It gave Sara sense of power to sit at the desk which once had been her father's.
5. The problem of light was worrying the painter.
6. What would you like? I was going to have steak.
7. Nick Rawdon had become shadow on her mind.
8. She could see a distant patch of glittering water which was the Thames.

III. Write what article (a, b, c, d) you would use for the italicized nouns in these situations

a) a/an; b) -; c) the; d) some

1. Когда Изабель вошла в гостиную, она увидела каких-то людей, которые зашли к ним на *чай*.
2. Нам надо купить *продуктов* на обед.
3. Я бы выпил *кофе*, а не чай.
4. Она налила *сока* в стакан и села к телевизору.
5. Она испугалась *темноты* ночи.
6. *Вода* в этом колодце очень чистая.
7. Он заказал молочный *коктейль* и сел за столик у окна.
8. Ты выглядишь так, как будто живешь на одном *хлебе*.

IV. Put the right article a, b, c for the italicized nouns

a) a/an; b) the; c) -

1. I received a note from him asking me to have *lunch* at Claridge's.
2. He made *University* seem to Elliot very like a select club.
3. *Bradley* who settled here was what you might call a farmer.
4. "You've never heard of *Rawdon's Bank*?" he asked.
5. When I came back from France they all wanted me to go to *college*.
6. I called up and asked her if she wouldn't prefer to lunch in *town*.
7. "Titian! He wouldn't know *Titian* if he saw one!" he exclaimed.
8. For the first time in forty years Elliot was not spending *spring* in Paris.

V. Choose the correct form

a) a/an; b) the; c) –

1. _____ Daily Telegraph is very popular with the public.
2. _____ Browns live in Liverpool.
3. _____ Hyde Park is very popular with Londoners.
4. The home ownership rate in _____ South East of _____ England is higher than in _____ North.
5. _____ Sahara is the greatest desert in _____ North Africa, extending from _____ Atlantic Ocean to _____ Nile.
6. _____ professor Keitel is _____ man to whom you'll be responsible for your undergraduate teaching.

VI. Choose the correct variant a, b, c, d

1. About 10 percent of the forest _____ cut down every year.
a) was; b) be; c) is; d) are
2. 50 percent of the houses _____ urgent repair.
a) need; b) needs; c) needing; d) be need
3. He must be in his early _____ by now.
a) fifty; b) fiftieth; c) fiftyth; d) fifties
4. She would like three _____.
a) dozen orange; b) dozens orange; c) dozens oranges; d) dozen oranges
5. The tennis star, John McEnroe, was sponsored by the company "Nike" in _____.
a) the eighties; b) eightieth; c) the eighty; d) eighties

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Use the word given at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits the blank

1. A strong painkiller is the most way of getting rid of a headache. (EFFECT)
2. This musical instrument produces a sound. (POWER)
3. They were sitting round a big table. (WOOD)
4. Many countries now use the Euro as their official currency. (EUROPE)
5. Even though Simon was very, he was not a happy man. (WEALTH)
6. The situation is pretty There is nothing we can do. (HOPE)

II. Translate the italicized words in the sentences using the given words

a) *most of*; b) *much*; c) *most*; d) *a most*; e) *a little*

1. Это *весьма* интересный доклад.
2. *Большую* часть времени мужчины обычно проводят на работе.
3. Нил *гораздо* длиннее Днепра.
4. Эта задача *немного* сложнее, но вы с ней справитесь.
5. *Большинство* людей предпочитают жить в городе.
6. Это кресло *намного* удобнее. Советую его купить.

III. Choose the correct form (*a, b, c*) of the adjectives in the following sentences

1. Our younger son doesn't want to be a teacher like his brother.
a) older; b) elder; c) eldest
2. Have you heard the news?
a) last; b) latest; c) least
3. Let's stop further argument. Australia is much from Europe.
a) further; b) far; c) farther
4. I have a headache today than I did yesterday.
a) worst; b) worse; c) bad
5. The you climb, the farther you fall.
a) higher; b) highest; c) high
6. The things in life are free.
a) better; b) good; c) best
7. John didn't do as as Helen at the exam.
a) better; b) good; c) well
8. Please, send the letter back without delay.
a) farther; b) further; c) farthest

IV. Choose the appropriate adverb

1. I was (deep, deeply) moved by his words.
2. You must dig very (deep, deeply) to reach the water.
3. He was (high, highly) doubtful about the necessity of that action.
4. The eagle soared (high, highly), it could be (hard, hardly) seen.
5. He had to work really (hard, hardly) to obtain what he wanted.
6. The policeman looked (close, closely) at the suspect.

7. He stepped (closer, more closely) to get a clear view of the picture before him.

V. Translate the adverbs in brackets into English

1. She stared at us (широко) open eyes, but remained silent.
2. I am (глубоко) concerned about his lack of interest in our business.
3. He was (справедливо) accused of violating the rules.
4. We examined these animals very (тщательно).
5. The plant stood (близко) to the lake.
6. The man pulled (сильно) at the chain.

VI. Translate the italicized words in the following sentences using the given words. There are two extra letters you don't need to use

a) *still*; b) *another*; c) *yet*; d) *more*; e) *else*; f) *the other*; g) *only*; h) *as early as*; i) *other*; j) *the whole*

1. Америка была открыта *еще* в XVI веке.
2. Директор *еще* не пришел, подождите, пожалуйста, в приемной.
3. Какие *еще* у тебя проблемы?
4. Уже одиннадцать утра, а она все *еще* спит.
5. Кто *еще* заходил сегодня?
6. Когда никто не видел, ребенок взял *еще* одно пирожное.
7. Спи, *еще* только шесть утра.
8. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, *еще* одно яблоко.

VII. Translate into English

1. Ему было очень холодно.
2. Он говорил со мной холодно.
3. Ее слова звучали холодно.
4. Они шли молча.
5. Она молча кивнула.
6. Она приятно улыбнулась.
7. Мне приятно быть с вами.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Use the word given at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits the blank

1. A watch which uses figures to show the time is called a watch. (DIGIT)
2. The two countries have overcome many of their differences. (CULTURE)
3. It is to drive under the age 16. (LEGAL)
4. Although she was told that the operation would be, she still was very nervous about it. (PAIN)
5. The children were very about their trip to the zoo. (ENTHUSIASM)
6. David Jenkins' book has already become a best seller. (LATE)

II. Translate the italicized words in the sentences using the given words

a) most of; b) much; c) most; d) a most; e) a little

1. *Большинство* молодых людей любят музыку и танцы.
2. Это *крайне* важный вопрос.

3. Он истратил *большую* часть своих денег на посещение музеев.
4. У вас *гораздо* больше свободного времени, чем у меня.
5. Эта дорога *немного* длиннее, но зато более приятная.
6. Сын *намного* выше отца. Вы его сразу увидите.

III. Choose the correct form (a, b, c) of the adjectives in the following sentences

1. He is very at math and physics, but hopeless at languages.
a) well; b) good; c) better
2. The quicker we finish, the we'll go home.
a) soon; b) soonest; c) sooner
3. German is a useful language if you are in business but it is not half as to learn as English.
a) easier; b) easiest; c) easy
4. She is actually a good deal than she looks.
a) elder; b) older; c) old
5. It is the of two evils.
a) lesser; b) less; c) least
6. We have no information.
a) further; b) farther; c) farthest
7. It is the point west.
a) far; b) furthest; c) farthest
8. I bought the (the most recent) edition of the book.
a) last; b) latest; c) least

IV. Choose the appropriate adverb

1. We have (near, nearly) run out of petrol.
2. There is a big grocery store (near, nearly) our house.
3. We have not heard from him (late, lately).
4. His letter came too (late, lately).
5. This dress is (pretty, prettily) expensive.
6. This little girl is very (pretty, prettily) dressed.
7. He passed by her window singing (loud, loudly).

V. Translate the adverbs in brackets into English

1. The contribution of this scientist to the progress of physics is (высоко) valued.
2. (Вскоре) after the war they started reconstructing the ruined palace.
3. Only her face, full of rapture, stood out (ясно) in his memory. But the events of that evening he remembered (более смутно).
4. When he walked, he usually held his head (высоко). It was (трудно) to guess how his pride suffered.
5. She called him (громко) and (долго) but he didn't come.
6. It is (легче) to do everything myself than to make you do things.

VI. Translate the italicized words in the following sentences using the given words. There are two extra letters you don't need to use

a) *still*; b) *another*; c) *yet*; d) *more*; e) *else*; f) *the other*; g) *only*; h) *as early as*; i) *other*; j) *the same*

1. Подождите *еще* неделю, что-то может подвернуться.

2. Собрание закончилось? – Нет, они все *еще* обсуждают последний вопрос.
3. Этот прибор был изобретен *еще* в XVIII веке.
4. Какие *еще* музеи вы посетили в Лондоне?
5. *Еще* только пять часов, а ты уже волнуешься. Мы не опоздаем.
6. Строительство *еще* не завершено. Идут отделочные работы.
7. Кто *еще* звонил сегодня?
8. Замечательное желе! Дайте мне, пожалуйста, *еще* немножко.

VII. Translate into English

1. Вы хорошо выглядите.
2. Дело идет хорошо.
3. Хорошо, что они приедут.
4. Как ты думаешь починить это? – Очень просто.
5. Не бойся, ты сделаешь это. Это очень просто.
6. Вполне естественно, что ему не нравится такой план.
7. Она отреагировала совершенно естественно.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Select the right verb form from the *a, b, c, d* variants

1. At last I the key that was lost yesterday.
a) found; b) have found; c) find; d) had found
2. When I this letter, I will be glad to go with you.

a) *will finish*; b) *will have finished*; c) *am finishing*; d) *have finished*

3. I him on my way home the other day.

a) *had met*; b) *have met*; c) *met*; d) *was meeting*

4. She isn't crying, she onions.

a) *was peeling*; b) *peeled*; c) *has been peeling*; d) *is peeling*

5. This time tomorrow I over the Pacific.

a) *am flying*; b) *will be flying*; c) *fly*; d) *will fly*

6. He to the concert so often before, that he did not want to go that night.

a) *went*; b) *has gone*; c) *had been going*; d) *had gone*

II. Use the required active or passive tense form of the verbs in brackets

George Moon was sitting in his office. His work (1. finish) He (2. linger) there because he (3. not have) the heart to go. He knew that at the moment a farewell dinner (4. prepare) In the evening everyone (5. be) there. He (6. present) with a silver tea service that he (7. not want) in the least. Speeches (8. make) He (9. reply) suitably. His speech (10. prepare) long before this day. He (11. wonder) what (12. say) of him. From an official standpoint his career (13. be) a success, but from human one... He was too clever to think for a moment he (14. regret).

III. Choose the correct verb form in the sentences

1. He looked around to see if he

a) *was watched*; b) *was being watched*; c) *is watched*; d) *will be watched*

2. The party was all that

a) was expected; b) have been expected; c) had been expected; d) will be expected

3. What the thing ? I have never seen such a thing before.

a) was ... called; b) will be ... called; c) has been ... called; d) is ... called

4. "Where did you hear that?" – "I it by a man I know."

a) was told; b) is told; c) have been told; d) had been told

5. If we need, you for.

a) are sent; b) will be sent; c) have been sent; d) will have been sent

6. I never with such kindness.

a) am treaded; b) has been treated; c) was treated; d) have been treated

7. The family of for miles now. Everybody knows the story.

a) is talked; b) was talked; c) is being talked; d) has been talked

8. We can't use our summer cottage now. It only by June.

a) will be finished; b) is finished; c) will have been finished; d) has been finished

IV. Fill in the right preposition from the box. There are two extra words you don't need to use

a) about; b) on; c) for; d) after; e) under; f) in; g) to; h) to; i) with; j) of

1. He can't keep his word, he can't be relied

2. I'm sorry to have missed your visit. Have you been looked properly?

3. They said that I would be called if there was an emergency.

4. John can't be trusted. I know I'll be lied as usual.
5. At the beginning of May the engagement was announced. It was much spoken
6. His books are often referred in scientific papers.
7. When we arrived the flames had been brought control.
8. He has never been heard since the accident.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form

1. The director (not to allow) the actors to travel by air while they (work) on the film last time.
2. When I arrived at the meeting the first speaker just (finish) speaking and the audience (clap).
3. When I arrived, the lecture (start) already and the professor (write) something on the blackboard.
4. You (see) my bag anywhere? I (look) for it for ages but I haven't found it yet.
5. You (know) that lady who just (leave) the shop? She (be) a customer of yours?
6. When she (leave) school, she cut her hair and (wear) it short ever since.
7. What you (think) of his last book? – I (like) it very much. It's the most interesting book I ever (read).
8. Sam, why (you make) such a horrible noise? – I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my mother but she (not to hear) anything.
9. I only (hear) from him twice since he (go) away. I (not see) him for ages.
10. I (phone) you twice yesterday and (get) no answer. Where (you be) and what (you do) the whole day?

11. It (snow) for three days now. The roads (block) if it (not to stop) soon.
12. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up. He (be) to be at college in ten minutes.
13. We (buy) a new flat not long ago and we (move) in very soon. We (not buy) new furniture yet.
14. I (plan) already my future for the next ten years. – That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you (leave) university? – I (not decide) yet.
15. That helicopter (fly) round the house for the last hour. You (think) it (take) photographs?

VI. Translate the italicized words in the sentences

1. *Вам послали* сообщение по факсу вчера.
2. *Вас пригласят* в зал, когда все будет готово.
3. *Меня часто посылают* в командировки.
4. *На него все смотрели* с интересом, на нем был странный костюм.
5. *За эти профессором* всегда *посылают* в трудных ситуациях.
6. *Лектора слушали* с большим вниманием. В зале было необычайно тихо.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Select the right verb form from the *a, b, c, d* variants

1. Sally, the taxi you called for
a) arrived; b) has arrived; c) had arrived; d) arrives
2. He English for three years and cannot speak it!
a) learnt; b) learns; c) is learning; d) has been learning

3. I soon, but I cannot come tomorrow.
a) *will come*; b) *will be coming*; c) *comes*; d) *will have come*
4. She her new dress at the party to tomorrow.
a) *will wear*; b) *is wearing*; c) *will be wearing*; d) *wears*
5. He will have to give up football as he too old.
a) *will get*; b) *got*; c) *is getting*; d) *gets*
6. A lot of important events place since we last met, Anna.
a) *took*; b) *have taken*; c) *had taken*; d) *has taken*

II. Use the required active or passive tense form of the verbs in brackets

“Let’s go and see what (1. do) at our new house now”, said Dorothy.

The construction of a new house on the same street (2. plan) for several years. The contractor (3. be) at work only a few days.

“I’m sure the whole cellar (4. dig) by this afternoon and they (5. begin) to put in the wall,” continued Dorothy.

As they (6. approach) the place which (7. call) “our house lot” for several months already, they (8. see) that the gravel (9. haul) to the top of the hill where the bags of sand and cement already (10. unload) and a small concrete mixer (11. set up)

Mr. Anderson, the contractor, (12. bow) to them.

“All our preparation for mixing the concrete (13. finish) by the end of this day and then we (14. start) up the machine tomorrow,” Mr. Anderson said.

III. Choose the correct verb form in the sentences

1. There must be a mistake: the bill by my wife before we left.
2. The symphony for the first time last week.
3. I don't have my pictures any more. They by fire.
4. The children don't obey the teacher. He to.
5. I think this event in his next book.
6. Barbara was scared. She felt that she
7. Everyone is talking loudly, the possibility of new negotiations
8. By the time you come home the dinner

IV. Fill in the right preposition from the box. There are two extra words you don't need to use

a) about; b) down; c) on; d) at; e) for; f) out; g) with; h) for; i) of; j) to

1. This article is often referred You should read it.
2. We ought to deal with the problem it gets talked
3. Don't worry. The children are being taken care
4. Nobody likes to be laughed
5. He is not respected. His instructions are not carried
6. They don't like the new doctor, he is never sent
7. Don't forget, all your words will be written and sent to the Headquarters.
8. She agreed to be operated in two days.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form

1. The radio (play) since 7 a.m. I (have) a headache, and I want you to turn it off.
2. He (study) Russian for two years but he (not learn) even the alphabet yet.
3. You are tired. You (drive) all day. Let me drive now.
4. That house (be) empty for a year. But they (take) down the "For Sale" sign today, so I suppose someone (buy) it already.
5. I'm sorry that the child (see) the accident yesterday. – I (not think) it matters. He (forget) everything soon.
6. She (hire) a typewriter already and she (learn) to type soon.
7. Yesterday he (have) a bad fall while he (repair) the roof of his house.
8. While we (fish) someone came to the house and (leave) this note for us.
9. The exam just (begin) and the candidates (write) their names at the top of their papers.
10. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Jane (came) in at 7.00.
11. Mr. Blake is the bank manager. He (be) here for twenty-five years. He says he (be going) to retire soon.
12. We (miss) the last bus. Now we (walk) home in the rain and (feel) ourselves miserable.
13. She (lose) her job last month and since then she (be) out of work. – Why she (lose) her job? – I (not know).
14. How long you (be) out of work? – I (not be) out of work now. I already (start) a new job.
15. He just (take) to hospital with a broken leg. He (stay) there for a week or two.

VI. Translate the italicized words in the sentences

1. Летом *детей повезут* (take) на дачу.
2. В музее *нам показали* много прекрасных картин.
3. Ее уже *отправили* (take) в больницу.
4. *За мальчиком шли* (follow) несколько собак.
5. *За Анной будет ухаживать* (take care of) ее сестра.
6. *На эти цифры можно положиться* (rely on), я проверил их несколько раз.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 5

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Write the following sentences in indirect speech

1. "I saw him five years ago." He told me that
2. "I am not feeling very well. I am going home. I think I have the flu." Sylvia told me that
3. "We have been waiting for you since 10 o'clock." My parents told me that
4. "It may rain tomorrow." I thought that
5. "We were having supper when the telegram was brought." They said that
6. "We have bought a new car. It is big, comfortable and well designed. The price was surprisingly low." I said that
7. "It is getting dark. We must hurry." He said that
8. "I am too tired to go on working. I have been working too hard latterly. I think I need a vacation." Professor Smith said that

II. Choose the correct tense form in the following sentences

1. I heard they for our department for three months.
a) worked; b) have worked; c) had been working; d) are working
2. It was obvious that he lonely here, with no relatives or friends.
a) is feeling; b) was feeling; c) feels; d) had felt
3. They faxed us informing that they to accept our proposal.
a) decided; b) are deciding; c) had decided; d) have decided
4. A week ago Joe thought that he never in love again. But now it happened.
a) fell; b) would fall; c) falls; d) will fall
5. Ann had to admit that she about that a week before.
a) was informed; b) informs; c) was informing; d) had been informed
6. Yesterday he mentioned they this project at that moment.
a) are supporting; b) supported; c) were supporting; d) had supported
7. He announced that the Russian delegation the session to show its protest.
a) leave; b) would leave; c) will leave; d) was left
8. I felt he what he had told.
a) regrets; b) will regret; c) regretted; d) had been regretted

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the required past tense paying attention to the Sequence of Tenses

1. She (hear) the band playing and she (know) that in a few moments the curtain (go) up.
2. Myra (think) he (prefer) to be by himself.
3. I (hear) from your mother that you (be) late and so I (order) coffee and sandwiches.
4. Mrs Steep (ask) him if he (have) dinner there.
5. The old man (ask) me if I (have) parents.
6. He (be) very sorry for Jennie, and he (tell) his wife that he (have) to go out and see her.
7. And the other day I (have) a letter from him saying he (be) in Moscow soon.

IV. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets

We were discussing the clothes we (1. plan) to take for our trip. George said two suits of flannel (2. be) sufficient as we (3. can) wash them ourselves in the river when they (4. get) dirty. We asked him if he ever (5. try) washing suits in the river, and he replied that he (6. know) some fellows who (7. do) it before quite easily. We were weak enough to fancy he (8. know) what he (9. talk) about. We were to learn in the days to come, when it (10. be) too late, that he (11. have) no idea of the matter. If you had seen those suits after washing!

V. Write the following sentences in direct speech

1. The teacher said that she would help me with my homework.

2. The customer said that he did not have enough money.
3. The boys said that they were going home then.
4. Carol said that she would stay at home that night.
5. He said that he was not doing anything at that moment.
6. My friends said that they would call me the next day.
7. The students said that they were not studying French then.
8. My sister said that she was cooking there.

VI. Change the following questions into indirect speech

1. Mother asked Jane, "What are you doing here?"
2. Margaret asked Richard, "Where are you going for your holidays?"
3. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?"
4. The inspector asked, "Who caused the accident?"
5. The teacher asked Bob, "When did you learn to swim?"
6. Mary's mother asked her, "Where have you put your shoes?"
7. The teacher asked, "Which number can be divided by three?"
8. Peter asked me, "When are you going to have dinner?"

VII. Fill in the spaces with the correct word

1. He admitted that he had committed the crime
a) *six months ago*; b) *six months before*
2. He answered that he couldn't find him
a) *here*; b) *there*

3. They promised that letters would be delivered next morning.
a) these; b) those
4. I knew that the concert had taken place
a) yesterday; b) the previous night
5. I could find out that they were developing a new project
a) at that moment; b) now
6. They officially informed us that our father died
a) two months ago; b) two months before

VIII. Translate the italicized words

1. Секретарь сказала, что встреча *начнется* (start), когда *придет* начальник.
2. Он понял, что этот человек *следует* (follow) за ним уже два часа.
3. Я спросила, *читал* ли он сегодняшние газеты.
4. Она поинтересовалась, где я *работаю* и сколько *получаю* (get).
5. Я предупреждаю Вас, что *надо* (should) *быть* очень внимательным.
6. Они рассчитывали, что товары *будут доставлены* (deliver) на следующей неделе.
7. Кто первым доказал, что Земля *вращается* (rotate)?
8. Я полагал, что контракт *был подписан* (sign) два дня назад.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Write the following sentences in indirect speech

1. "The boy should be taken to the hospital now." Dr Watson said that
2. "This was not our purpose." We explained that
3. "I did not tell the whole truth." I said that
4. "This is not what we expected." The doctors said that
5. "I would do it if I were you." She said that
6. "I will phone him tonight. I would like to know what he thinks about our projects." Jane told me that
7. "I saw Mathew at the party. He was dancing with Jane. He looked quite happy." Kathy's father said that
8. "You must go to see him. He has been ill for a week and you have not visited your brother yet." My mother told me that

II. Choose the correct tense form in the following sentences

1. She admitted that she the job here a month before.
a) started; b) starts; c) had started; d) would start
2. Jane asked if anybody to the party tonight.
a) go; b) would go; c) went; d) had gone
3. I couldn't believe that Pete English for a year. He speaks so well!
a) learns; b) learnt; c) is learning; d) had been learning
4. We got a letter confirming that they to transfer the money as soon as possible.

a) were planning; b) plan; c) have planned; d) would have planned

5. He assured us that the contract the day before.

a) concluded; b) was concluded; c) had been concluded; d) will be concluded

6. Jane told me that every summer she English in London, so she had to leave me.

a) studied; b) was studied; c) will study; d) had studied

7. I was worried that the little kid sick after so much sweets.

a) gets; b) would get; c) will get; d) would have got

8. She explained why she never the country.

a) leaves; b) was leaving; c) had left; d) left

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the required past tense paying attention to the Sequence of Tenses

1. I (say) I (be) by nine o'clock.

2. You (promise) you (try) to persuade him to stay on for a bit.

3. In a few words I (tell) him what (happen).

4. She (ask) me if I (live) long in that town.

5. When I (ring) her that evening she (say) she (not like) to discuss those problems on the phone.

6. That evening she (tell) me (be) at the hotel number, and about half past eight I (dial) that number, but there (be) no answer.

7. I (put) the papers back where they (belong), (tell) the manager I (do) no clipping or tearing, (return) to the hotel, (treat) myself to a glass of milk in the coffee shop, and (go) to bed.

IV. Read the passage below and write the appropriate form of each verb in brackets

I'm proud of my ability to pack. Packing is one of those things that I feel I (1. know) more about. So I told my friends that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They agreed and sat down. This was hardly what I (2. intend) Yet, I (3. not say) anything but started packing. It seemed a longer job than I (4. think) it to be. When I finished at last Harris wondered if I (5. be going) them. I opened the bag and packed the boots in. Just as I (7. close) the bag, George asked if the soap (8. be) in. I couldn't remember whether I (9. pack) it or not. I had to turn everything out and, of course, I (10. not find) it.

V. Write the following sentences in direct speech

1. My parents say that they will take care of everything.
2. The girl says that she is waiting for her parents.
3. Barbara and Andes say that they will move to another house soon.
4. I said that I did not know German.
5. Tom said that he was working in town.
6. They said that they were having a party that night.
7. My friend said that he liked to play chess.
8. She said that she was between jobs.

VI. Change the following questions into indirect speech

1. The policeman asked me, "Where did you lose your wallet?"
2. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, "What are you doing?"
3. I asked Bob, "Why didn't you answer my letter?"

4. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, "What is the matter?"
5. Father asked, "When will lunch be ready?"
6. The little boy asked his father, "Why does the policeman wear a uniform?"
7. I asked him, "Who are you looking at?"
8. The nurse asked, "Who is the next, please?"

VII. Fill in the spaces with the correct word

1. I didn't know that he was dismissed
a) *a month ago*; b) *a months before*
2. He admitted that the goods had been sold
a) *yesterday*; b) *the previous day*
3. He assured me that we could spend a splendid holiday.
a) *here*; b) *there*
4. I knew that Pierre was at home
a) *yesterday*; b) *the previous day*
5. George was person who had blackmailed me.
a) *this*; b) *that*
6. Dan managed to learn that she was writing a new detective story
a) *at that moment*; b) *now*

VIII. Translate the italicized words

1. Оказалось, что конференция *началась* (start) до того, как мы *прибыли* (arrive).
2. Она крикнула, что *не придет* вечером домой, и выбежала из комнаты.
3. Дон сказал, что ему очень *понравился* вчерашний концерт.
4. Он признался, что часто *теряет* самообладание.

5. Начальник сказал, что *отправит* (send) меня в командировку.
6. Вернувшись, мы узнали, что нас уже вторые сутки *ищут* (look for) родители.
7. Нам сообщили, что мы сможем снять квартиру, если *заплатим* вперед.
8. Я знал, что он *готовится* (read for) к экзаменам, и не стал его беспокоить.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 6

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. What type of Conditional (*a, b, c, d*) should be used to translate these sentences?

a) type 1; b) type 2; c) type 3; d) mixed type

1. Если вы не сообщите мне необходимую информацию, я не смогу помочь вам.
2. Если бы ты не был таким неуклюжим, ты бы не разбил мою любимую вазу.
3. Если бы я был премьер-министром, я бы повысил налоги.
4. Если погода улучшится, мы пойдем на прогулку.
5. Если бы ты позвонил вчера, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.
6. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
7. Если ты будешь выходить, купи мне, пожалуйста, конверт.
8. Если бы ты не был таким рассеянным, ты бы не забыл вчера свой портфель в поезде.

II. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets

1. If George (to be) less patient, he (to fire) you long ago. And that's exactly what he should have done. Poor George, he was always too tolerant!
2. If she (not to provide) them with the information, they (may kill) her.
3. He (to know) it, what a fantastic idea it (to seem) to him! But of course he couldn't even imagine anything like that.
4. Unless the rescue party (to arrive), they (to starve) to death.
5. If the warden (to go on) reading, he (not to notice) anything.
6. If Cecile (to be able) to go home once in a while, she (to be) less homesick. But that was out of the question.
7. Betty (to look) for the proof for a long time unless she (to find) that manuscript.
8. If John (to have) better backing, his expectations (not to come) to nothing.
9. I (not to sign) that contract if there (to be) any information... any rumours about his going bankrupt.

III. Paraphrase the following sentences using sentences of split condition

1. He is tired. He's been working too much.
2. Tina looks so sleepy. Obviously she had been studying too much.
3. Brian is always spending too much. Yesterday he got a letter from the bank again.
4. They are quite astonished. They never anticipated anything like that.

5. Mark was too rude and he realizes it, of course. No doubt he feels sorry.
6. As a child, he was conditioned to obey his elders. He still behaves that way, though he is not young.
7. Last year too many young people achieved promotion. This year the company is restricting job movement.
8. That new secretary of yours is too impertinent. She dared to talk like that to me!

IV. Select the correct verb form (*a, b, c, d*)

1. If I a spare ticket, I would take you to the concert tomorrow.
a) have; b) had; c) had had; d) will have
2. If I trying harder, I would have succeeded when I was younger.
a) was trying; b) have been; c) had tried; d) am trying
3. If I were you, I the facts before I wrote that letter. I wish you hadn't sent it.
a) would have checked; b) would check; c) could check; d) checked
4. If I more time, I would take up tennis.
a) had had; b) would have; c) will have; d) had
5. If I had been in a hurry, I for dinner yesterday.
a) would stay; b) wouldn't stay; c) wouldn't have stayed; d) will not stay
6. If a fire starts, the alarm off.
a) will go; b) would go; c) will have gone; d) would have gone
7. If you the ticket in advance, we wouldn't be jittery now.
a) booked; b) had booked; c) would book; d) have booked
8. Your English, unless you study more.

a) would improve; b) will improve; c) won't have improved; d) won't improve

V. Translate into English

1. Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно.
2. Жаль, что я уже вернул вчера в библиотеку учебник. Если бы я знал, что он тебе нужен, я бы принес тебе его.
3. Если бы не его лукавая улыбка, я бы искренне поверил ему.
4. Будь я на вашем месте, я бы пошел пораньше, чтобы застать его.
5. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение.
6. Если бы не вы, я бы не опоздал на поезд.
7. Если бы Джеральду всё рассказали еще вчера, он не вел бы себя таким образом.
8. Если бы поезд прибыл вовремя, нам не пришлось бы ждать так долго.

VI. Rewrite the sentences using one of the modal verbs given below

a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might have; e) can't; f) can't have; g) can; h) can have

1. He doesn't know the city well. Perhaps he lost his way.
He lost his way.
2. I am sure we've taken the wrong bus. We've never passed that Cathedral before.
We taken the wrong bus.
3. Possibly, I'll show you the film again at the end of the term.

I show you the film again at the end of the term.

4. I don't think you've lost your glasses. I'm sure they are somewhere around here.

You lost your glasses.

5. I can't believe he is joking. He's always so serious about it.

..... he be joking?

6. Probably he is late. Don't worry.

He be late.

7. I doubt John told a lie then.

..... he told a lie then?

8. I don't think he is telling the truth.

He be telling the truth.

VII. Choose the right translation of the italicized words

1. *Надо было предупредить* меня, что вы придете, я бы испекла пирог.

a) *must have told*; b) *should have told*; c) *had to tell*

2. Врачи советуют: зубы *необходимо* чистить, по крайней мере, два раза в день.

a) *must*; b) *have to*; c) *should*

3. *Напрасно* ты послал этот документ по факсу, им необходим оригинал.

a) *needn't have sent*; b) *shouldn't have sent*; c) *mustn't have sent*

4. *Мне не нужно было носить* очки, у меня еще довольно хорошее зрение.

a) *mustn't wear*; b) *needn't have worn*; c) *don't have to wear*

5. *Зря* ты пришел. Лекцию отменили.

a) *didn't have to come*; b) *needn't have come*; c) *mustn't come*

6. Я спал до двух. Мне *не надо* было идти на работу, это был мой выходной день.
a) *needn't have to go*; b) *didn't have to go*; c) *shouldn't go*
7. Чтобы посещать этот клуб, *необязательно быть* его членом.
a) *shouldn't be*; b) *mustn't be*; c) *don't have to be*
8. Тебе *не следовало* так невежливо *разговаривать* с ней, она обиделась.
a) *shouldn't have spoken*; b) *shouldn't speak*; c) *didn't have to speak*

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. What type of Conditional (a, b, c, d) should be used to translate these sentences?

a) type 1; b) type 2; c) type 3; d) mixed type

1. Если вы счастливы, вы будете жить долго.
2. Если бы ты больше двигался, ты бы был всегда в форме.
3. Если бы вчера вы сообщили, что заболели, мы бы сегодня прислали вам замену.
4. Если бы я не забыл паспорт, я бы вчера получил ваш перевод.
5. Если бы завтра была хорошая погода, мы бы устроили пикник.
6. Если она позвонит, попросите ее оставить сообщение.
7. Если бы он пришел вовремя, этого могло бы не случиться.
8. Если бы ты мне вчера напомнила, я бы сегодня принесла тебе эту книгу.

II. Use the correct form of the infinitives in brackets

1. If she (to be aware) of our problems at the time, nothing (to prevent) her from interfering.
2. Larry (to ask) that question long ago unless he (to get) shy so suddenly.
3. If the detective (to go) through the case-histories first, he (to find) the robbers sooner.
4. If the boy (not to grin) constantly, he (not to reprimand).
5. He (to notice) the fallen chair and (not to fall over) unless the room lights (to put out).
6. Who (to help) him if I (not to happen) to be there?
7. You (to be) surprised if I (to tell) you everything there and then?
8. He (to get) that appointment, it (to confirm) his self-image.
9. If he (to be) much against it, he (to give) me a hint. But he didn't say a word.

III. Paraphrase the following sentences using sentences of split condition

1. Stella is very pessimistic. Only yesterday she told me again that she didn't like the look of the future. She never does!
2. George has been ignoring his doctor's advice completely. He is much worse than when I last saw him.
3. All his life he has been a success. He is still having difficulty in assimilating the idea of failure. The habits of success are hard to break.
4. Tony's immediate superiors didn't know he was going to quit. No small wonder they're angry.

5. Vivian is used to her husband thinking of his problems only. It is not surprising she looked suspicious of his altruism when he offered his help.
6. She is so practical. It is the attitude her mother encouraged through childhood.
7. He's a computer wizard. He coped with that problem no one else could solve.
8. He's been drinking too much. He feels lightheaded.

IV. Select the correct verb form (a, b, c, d)

1. Why didn't you warn him? If I were you, I him.
a) warned; b) had warned; c) would have warned; d) will warn
2. If I had known the rule, I the mistake in my test.
a) wouldn't make; b) wouldn't have made; c) had made; d) made
3. If it next weekend, we won't be able to plant the vegetables.
a) rains; b) will rain; c) would rain; d) had rained
4. I could have saved some food for you, if I you were coming.
a) had known; b) have known; c) would know; d) will know
5. He very tired today, if he hadn't played rugby yesterday.
a) weren't; b) wouldn't be; c) wouldn't have been; d) won't be
6. Unless you your mind, I won't be able to help you.
a) changed; b) change; c) will change; d) would change
7. Even if you me ten thousand dollars, I wouldn't go down a coal mine.

a) had given; b) give; c) gave; d) will give

8. I that mistake, if I had read the instructions.

a) won't make; b) made; c) had made; d) wouldn't have made

V. Translate into English

1. Если бы вы не позвонили вчера, я бы сегодня принес вам эту книгу.
2. Если бы не моя работа, я бы с удовольствием сам был вашим гидом.
3. Жаль, что он не говорит по-английски.
4. Если бы я был художником, я бы нарисовал портрет этого человека.
5. Будь я на вашем месте, я бы пошел пораньше, чтобы застать его.
6. Что бы вы сказали, если бы я спросил вашего совета?
7. Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.
8. Лучше бы ты не был так упрям и послушал нас.

VI. Rewrite the sentences using one of the modal verbs given below

a) must; b) must have; c) might; d) might have; e) can't; f) can't have; g) can; h) can have

1. Perhaps he said that. I don't remember.

He said that.

2. I'm almost certain we've missed the turn.

We missed the turn.

3. I doubt you've met him. He's never been to St. Petersburg before.

You met him.

4. I can't believe he was so rude. His manners used to be impeccable.

..... he been so rude?

5. Possibly it is a mistake. It should be checked.

It be a mistake.

6. Don't move. It's possible you've broken your leg.

You broken your leg.

7. There is the bell. I think it's the doctor.

It be the doctor.

8. I doubt he will show up here.

He show up here.

VII. Choose the right translation of the italicized words

1. Вам *необходимо* регулярно *посещать* зубного врача.

a) *should go*; b) *must go*; c) *need to go*

2. Ты испортил прибор. *Надо было* внимательно *прочитать* инструкцию.

a) *should read*; b) *must read*; c) *should have read*

3. *Зря ты убирала в квартире*, завтра придет Люба делать уборку.

a) *didn't have to clean*; b) *needn't have cleaned*; c) *shouldn't have cleaned*

4. У него *нет необходимости жить* летом в городе. Летом он не работает.

a) *shouldn't live*; b) *didn't have to live*; c) *doesn't have to live*

5. Мне *не надо было* готовить обед, так как мы обедали у родителей в этот день.

a) *didn't have to cook*; b) *shouldn't have cooked*; c) *needn't have cooked*

6. *Напрасно ты брала* зонтик. Дождя так и не было.

a) *didn't have to take*; b) *needn't have taken*; c) *mustn't have taken*

7. Мне *не пришлось* звонить сапожнику. Я знала, что Джон уже позвонил ему.
a) *don't have to call*; b) *needn't have called*; c) *didn't have to call*
8. Им *не нужно носить* форму. Это необязательно.
a) *don't have to wear*; b) *needn't have worn*; c) *didn't have to wear*

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 7

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Choose the correct form of the Gerund

1. He was accused of a crime last year.
a) *committing*; b) *being committed*; c) *having committed*; d) *having been committed*
2. I can't stand her all the time.
a) *grumbling*; b) *being grumbled*; c) *having grumbled*; d) *having been grumbled*
3. He insisted on all the time.
a) *taking*; b) *being taken*; c) *having taken*; d) *having been taken*
4. Peter suggested him at the airport.
a) *meeting*; b) *being met*; c) *having met*; d) *having been met*
5. He denied the letter about the will.
a) *receiving*; b) *being received*; c) *having received*; d) *having been received*
6. You risk by a car if you keep crossing the street like that.
a) *knocking*; b) *being knocked*; c) *having knocked*; d) *having been knocked*
7. They finally acknowledged about that fact.

a) *informing*; b) *being informed*; c) *having informed*; d) *having been informed*

8. We congratulated her on a new apartment.
a) *purchasing*; b) *being purchased*; c) *having purchased*; d) *having been purchased*

II. Correct the mistakes which have been underlined for you. Suggest a suitable word (words)

1. Please, excuse my be rude to you.
2. On having heard the news she rushed to the door.
3. I hate disturbing while I'm working.
4. She didn't deny seen the papers.
5. You should give up having asked silly questions.
6. We suspect him of being cheated us last time.
7. Work long hours is very tiring.
8. She admitted being lost the money.

III. Insert the particle *to* where necessary

1. And now I have a few questions put to you, Mr. Worthing.
2. Tom was nowhere be found.
3. This could be explained in one word.
4. He left some of the snow slide in, penetrate his shirt and soak him miserably.
5. You had better run up and see what you can do.
6. There was nothing do but wait.
7. Would you like follow me?
8. A moment's reflection made him realize that he was right.

IV. Complete the sentence with the right phrase

1. I think she is OK by now. I saw at our party yesterday.
a) that she dancing; b) her to dance; c) her dance
2. Sally saw very angry after the conversation.
a) him be; b) that he was; c) him to be
3. I heard lies about me.
a) him to tell; b) him to have told; c) that he told
4. Few people saw to the surgery.
a) the boy to be taken; b) the boy to take; c) that the boy had been taken
5. I like watching wooden toys.
a) my father make; b) my father to make; c) that my father made
6. They heard from the University.
a) him to have graduated; b) him graduated; c) that he had graduated
7. I felt my temperature I was shivering.
a) to rise; b) rise; c) to be risen
8. I saw no wish to follow me.
a) her to have; b) her have; c) that she had

V. Translate into English

1. Конечно, они знают друг друга.
2. Они видели, как Джейн вошла в здание.
3. Чтобы хорошо знать английский язык, вы должны усердно заниматься.
4. Мы счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер.
5. Пусть дети гуляют сколько хотят.
6. Предполагают, что они уехали из города насовсем.
7. Я хочу, чтобы мне говорили правду.

VI. Insert the right form of the Participle

1. The man at the door has brought our mail.
a) knocking; b) knocked; c) being knocked; d) having been knocked
2. by the doctor to go out, I had to stay at home.
a) forbidding; b) forbidden; c) having forbidden; d) having been forbidden
3. When by a professional tailor any suit looks very nice.
a) making; b) made; c) being made; d) having been made
4. The patient by the professor at the moment is seriously ill.
a) examining; b) examined; c) being examined; d) having been examined
5. There is a hole in the fence the garden.
a) surrounding; b) surrounded; c) being surrounded; d) having been surrounded
6. two days ago the soup didn't taste delicious.
a) cooking; b) cooked; c) being cooked; d) having been cooked
7. There is a young man for you downstairs.
a) waiting; b) who waited; c) being waited; d) having waited
8. The boy screamed as if badly
a) hurting; b) having hurt; c) hurt; d) being hurt

VII. Fill in the blanks with given prepositions. There some extra prepositions you don't need to use

a) of; b) about; c) for; d) at; e) in; f) with

1. Could you give me any reasons importing food to Russia?

2. What's the use speaking to him? He never listens to you.
3. Don't give up the idea entering the University.
4. You've missed the opportunity seeing this exciting film.
5. Our new employee had no experience managing people.
6. I could find different ways earning money.
7. She hadn't the slightest hope getting there in time.
8. I had no difficulty communicating, they were so friendly.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Choose the correct form of the Gerund

1. I get furious at like that.
a) treating; b) being treated; c) having treated; d) having been treated
2. He suggested at home.
a) staying; b) being stayed; c) having stayed; d) having been stayed
3. He denied during his last trip to Moscow.
a) robbing; b) being robbed; c) having robbed; d) having been robbed
4. They laughed at me to eat with chopsticks.
a) trying; b) being tried; c) having tried; d) having been tried
5. Ann couldn't help when she heard about it.
a) astonishing; b) being astonished; c) having astonished; d) having been astonished

6. They accused him of his work. Nothing was ready yet.
a) neglecting; b) being neglected; c) having neglected; d) having been neglected
7. He regretted those awful words. But it was too late.
a) being said; b) saying; c) having been said; d) having said
8. He avoided at her. He was ashamed for his being so rude.
a) looking; b) being looked; c) having looked; d) having been looked

II. Correct the mistakes which have been underlined for you. Suggest a suitable word (words)

1. I can't excuse him having rude to my teacher.
2. On having received the letter she got angry.
3. They deny seeing him on Monday.
4. He insisted on taking to the hospital.
5. I didn't feel like being talked to him.
6. Jane left the room without having said a word.
7. He was surprised at having met at the airport.
8. I object to his buy a new car.

III. Insert the particle *to* where necessary

1. They made us go to the theatre.
2. Let them do it!
3. I saw him drop the cup.
4. We have go, darling.
5. He doesn't want me read to him.
6. I wish I could let him take things easier.

7. I'd rather not see him again.
8. They were made feel civilized.

IV. Complete the sentence with the right phrase

1. These students can speak English fluently. Did you hear ? I really enjoyed it.
a) them speaking; b) that they spoke; c) them to speak
2. We were on the upper deck and observed the English coast slowly.
a) approaching; b) that approached; c) to be approaching
3. I heard to take part in the Conference.
a) him agree; b) him to have agreed; c) that he had agreed
4. She is sure to be a very good skater. I saw at our stadium.
a) her to skate; b) her skate; c) that she had skated
5. We watched football last Friday. He was brilliant.
a) him play; b) him to play; c) him have played
6. I saw no way out.
a) him have; b) him to have; c) that he had
7. Everyone noticed rather frightened, but she pretended to be cheerful.
a) her have been; b) her to be; c) that she was
8. We often heard at her pupils.
a) the teacher shout; b) the teacher's shouting; c) that she shouted

V. Translate into English

1. В современной жизни необходимо изучать науки.
2. Кажется, родители потеряли его.
3. Я счастлива, что дала вам полезный совет.
4. Я слышала, что Роузи поет в соседней комнате.

5. Все хотели, чтобы ребенок был честным, добрым и послушным.
6. Им будет трудно разрешить этот вопрос.
7. Вот письмо, которое вам надо срочно прочитать и дать ответ.

VI. Insert the right form of the Participle

1. The flowers a week ago are still rather fresh.
a) *bought*; b) *being bought*; c) *buying*; d) *having been bought*
2. The park now will be very popular, I'm sure.
a) *laid out*; b) *laying out*; c) *being laid out*; d) *having laid out*
3. The canal a large area with water was built 50 years ago.
a) *supplying*; b) *supplied*; c) *being supplied*; d) *having supplied*
4. about her sons the mother felt proud.
a) *asking*; b) *being asked*; c) *having asked*; d) *having been asked*
5. I prefer the pork with onion and served with vegetables.
a) *roasted*; b) *roasting*; c) *being roasted*; d) *having been roasted*
6. This is Dr. Jones me on the health problems.
a) *consulted*; b) *having consulted*; c) *consulting*; d) *being consulted*
7. about the accident before the meeting the President wasn't surprised.
a) *telling*; b) *told*; c) *being told*; d) *having been told*

8. I know the person the World Championship of 1994. He lives next door.

a) *winning*; b) *won*; c) *who won*; d) *having won*

VII. Fill in the blanks with given prepositions. There some extra prepositions you don't need to use

a) *of*; b) *about*; c) *for*; d) *at*; e) *in*; f) *with*

1. Don't miss the opportunity hearing this pianist.
2. I don't like the idea leaving him alone for the whole day.
3. He improved his skills painting.
4. I can see no harm their walking for such a long time.
5. What's the use hurrying? She never comes in time.
6. He was born with the gift winning hearts.
7. I have no interest playing soccer.
8. Do you have any plans spending your time in Paris?

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ М.Ф.ГОМУНИ
КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 8

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Use the word given at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits the blank

1. It is our to protect the environment. (OBLIGE)
2. Many youth offer summer enrichment programs. (ORGANISE)

3. The sudden of the travel agency left many people stranded abroad. (CLOSE)
4. The firefighters moved into as soon as the alarm sounded. (ACT)
5. As far as she was, the discussion was closed. (CONCERN)
6. We watched the clown's antics with great (AMUSE)
7. It is sad that so many older people are afraid and in today's society. (LONE)
8. Scientists have discovered another planet in our galaxy. (RECENT)
9. The children were very, he was not a happy man. (WEALTH)
10. We need to find a to our economic problems. (SOLVE)
11. Recent statistics show that is unfortunately on the rise again. (EMPLOY)
12. A strong painkiller is the most way of getting rid of a headache. (EFFECT)
13. You should consider your options before making a decision. (CARE)
14. Even though Simon was very, he was not a happy man. (WEALTH)
15. David Jenkins' book has already become a best seller. (LATE)

II. Read the sentences below and mark the odd word

1. For as such a good cook, he doesn't make very good desserts.
2. I hardly couldn't see the screen very well because it was so far away.
3. If her photograph it gets chosen she'll win \$100.
4. I missed getting my train because I woke up late.

5. Helen did a so good job in her exams last week.
6. Let's get something for to eat before we go to the cinema.
7. Tracy worked hard all morning to finish her research paper up on time.
8. The meal which was so awful that we couldn't eat it.
9. A badly written article can affect on the image of an entire magazine.
10. My friends asked if I would like to go on a bicycle trip with all them.
11. He doesn't understand that why it's important to be at work on time.
12. My mother told to me that I must help her with housework.
13. Brett was very much angry when he found out Molly had lied to him.
14. I don't think so that he will come.
15. Some children who eat such a lot of fast food that they become overweight at a young age.

III. One of the underlying fragments in the sentences below is incorrect. Tick the error and correct it.

1. I think you shoud stop (1) to work (2) and leave at five o'clock as (3) everyone else (4).
2. There (1) was a long drought (2) in the South America (3) in the summer (4) of 1993.
3. With recent advances (1) in technology, we are now able (2) to do (3) powerful computers as small as (4) a cigarette packet.
4. I've been thinking (1) about the proposal, and I've decided (2) I will like (3) to join you after all (4).
5. When the satellite is launched (1) next week, scientists will be able to (2) investigate the rings around Saturn in more detail (3) then ever before (4).

6. In spite the fact (1) that food manufacturers (2) have improved food safety, precooked foods (3) may still be (4) a source of food poison.
7. I think Sandra is wasting (1) her time to try (2) to learn German, as (3) she's obviously got (4) no gift for languages.
8. He's got (1) a very direct manner, so (2) don't be surprising (3) in the first time you meet him, he asks you how much (4) you earn.
9. It was thoughtless of you (1) to go out without telling (2) myself (3) where you'd gone. (4)
10. You should (1) try to show a bit more consideration (2) for other people instead thinking (3) about yourself (4) all the time.
11. Sue's very confident (1) and finds it (2) easily (3) to talk to people she's never met (3) before.
12. Mike persisted in doing (1) everything himself (2), even though (3) it was quite clear that he wasn't capable of doing anything proper (4).
13. After a six-hours delay (1) at the airport, they boarded the plane only to find (2) there was (3) no food (4) for their journey.
14. He got extremely angrily (1) when he saw (2) the damage (3) that had been done to his car.
15. You must (1) be a real optimist if you think (2) that they are going to borrow (3) you all that (4) money.

IV. Open the brackets

1. He just (to take) to hospital with a broken leg.
2. The police officer said that every house in that street (to search) already by the police.
3. They (to drive) in the car for many hours before they (to come) to the crossroads.

4. Good luck with your new job in Italy! I'm sure you (to tell) already what you have to do when you arrive.
5. I (to tell) this story last week.
6. He added that he (to tell) the hotel (to be) full at that time.
7. By the time Nick was 5, Nick (to teach) himself to read by studying newspapers.
8. Mr. Brown will be angry unless you (to stop) that noise.
9. Everybody (to know) that John and Nick (to be) friends since their childhood.
10. If Nick (to come) he (to tell) funny stories again.
11. What (to be) the contents of this play?
12. If I have time I (to help) you.
13. I saw he was short of words. They (to ask) me first, everything (to be) fine.
14. If I (to ask) to give my opinion at the moment, I (not to be able) to answer and (to have) to say I didn't know. I wasn't prepared.

V. Open the brackets and choose the correct answer

1. (The, a, -) hereditary principle still operates in Great Britain and the Crown (to pass) on the Sovereign's (older, elder, eldest) son.
2. 11 o'clock is time when I'm allowed to come home (a) late; b) later; c) the least; d) the latest).
3. Mr. Brown's company is always (busy) in July than in (any/some) other month.
4. We arrived (in, to, at) the hotel and we (to show) to our rooms.
5. I saw Sarah (to get off, out, on, along) the train.
6. We usually have (a, -, the) late breakfast.
7. She is spending (a, -, the) summer in France.
8. They usually set (out, off, about) (fruit/fruits).

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Use the word given at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits the blank

1. Sunscreen offers protection against the effects of the sun's rays. (HARM)
2. The presidents of both countries signed an important trade (AGREE)
3. Karl Lagerfeld is my favourite fashion to become a nurse. (QUALIFY)
4. Our travel were cancelled at the last minute. (ARRANGE)
5. The famous actor's visit was and a great surprise. (EXPECT)
6. There is a great of flowers growing in our garden. (VARY)
7. The company's Financial proposed a plan to cut spending. (DIRECT)
8. The of Los Angeles have become used to the smog. (INHABIT)
9. There have been developments in technology in the last century. (IMPRESS)
10. When the plant closed, the of jobs created many problems. (LOSE)
11. Many small businesses are sadly to compete in today's markets. (ABLE)
12. For your own safety, it is to wear a seat belt at all times. (ADVICE)
13. Much is necessary before all diplomatic visits. (PREPARE)
14. Many actors get before performing on stage. (NERVE)
15. Despite his nervousness he won the 100 metre race (EASY)

II. Read the sentences below and mark the odd word

1. He left from the house without telling anyone where he was going.
2. I've never heard such a strange music before.
3. If there's anything I can do for you, please don't hesitate to ask it.
4. My friend has recommended a perfect place to stay at when we go on holiday.
5. You can't have any dessert until you will finish the rest of your meal.
6. I went out with friends last night, and we had a such great time.
7. I took a book with me in case that I had to wait a long time.
8. Where would you like to go for eat lunch?
9. You won't have any difficulty to finding a job if you are suitably qualified.
10. My holiday was not that long enough for me to do all I wanted.
11. There are several of beautiful places in the area.
12. You'd better wear a scarf as well as a coat too.
13. Go down this road until you have get to the next corner, and then turn left.
14. Rent in this city is very expensive, since that a lot of people want to live here.
15. The office where I work at is not very far from the city centre.

III. One of the underlying fragments in the sentences below is incorrect. Tick the error and correct it.

1. They were disappointed with (1) the hotel what (2) had looked (3) better (4) in the brochure.

2. It's very sad that they've got (1) so many problems, but (2) I don't know what can I do (3) about (4) it.
3. It may interest (1) you to know that the film you were talking (2) about is on TV (3) the next week. (4)
4. It (1) came like (2) a complete shock to (3) Stephen when they told him he'd lost (4) his job.
5. Mark feels (1) that he has let (2) his parents over (3) by failing (4) all his exams.
6. I couldn't (1) believe my luck when I realized (2) that my (3) was the winning (4) ticket.
7. I sympathize with (1) your complain (2) but unfortunately (3) there's (4) nothing I can do about it.
8. Despite of the fact (1) that I had little (2) experience with computers (3) I got the job I had applied for (4).
9. At my first (1) job interview I was asked (2) why did I want (3) the job of a clerk (4).
10. One of the interviewers (1) was (2) a very pleasant smiling woman who nodded encouraging (3) every time (4) I had answered.
11. The play had such sad ending (1) that almost everyone (2) in the audience (3) was crying (4).
12. We could only (1) get tickets in the front row (2) so (3) we were too closely (4) to the screen.
13. Have you heard (1) the latest (2) album of this (3) heavy metals group (4)?
14. You can't hardly (1) trust what (2) you read (3) in film reviews (4) in the press.
15. The critics (1) often have (2) so strange (3) taste (4) in films and plays.

IV. Open the brackets

1. Last year Helen was staying with her brother while her house (to repair).

2. By the time she qualifies, she (to study) law for 5 years.
3. Somebody is walking behind us. I think that we (to follow).
4. Ann (to laugh) at when she said it.
5. I wonder when they (to come) back.
6. Although they will never make a fortune? For the last 10 years they (to make) a reasonable living from the hotel.
7. He (to look) at when he spoke.
8. Papers usually (to deliver) at 8 in the morning, they (to look) through at the moment, and you (to get) them soon.
9. I (to wait) here while the article (type).
10. My train (to leave) at 15²⁰
11. I would go in for sport. If I (to be) you.
12. I (to wish) I (to be) rich. I could buy a car.
13. If it (not to be) for Damien's help, I never (to be) where I am.
14. "John (not to be working) in the Personnel Department unless he (not to prove) inadequate in other fields," Laura said.

V. Open the brackets and choose the correct answer

1. (May, Can, should) you imagine what you will do with the money if you (to win) a lottery? – I (not to know) but if it (happen), I will be one of (happy) (man, people) in the world.
2. people go to the cinema these days, they prefer to see films at home. (a) fewer; b) little; c) less; d) the least).
3. John (not to be), there for 5 minutes when he (to tell) all (late, the latest, the latter) news.
4. Do you prefer fresh or tinned (fruit/fruits)?

5. Nancy works in (a, the,-) hospital.
6. Don't rush (with, at, out) conclusions.
7. I'm not sure if uncle James (to be) somewhere in the (home, house), but if he (to be) in, explain everything to him.
8. For how long (to do/to make) the children the translation of the text when Father arrived?

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